The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 1964. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1888. SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND 3,900,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
CHAIRMAN—Hon. JOHN BELL-IRVING.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq. | S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
W. G. BRODIE, Esq. | J. S. MOSES, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. | L. POESNECKER, Esq.
R. LAYTON, Esq. | N. A. SIEBS, Esq.
Hon. A. P. MCEWEN. | E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
HONGKONG—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
SHANGHAI—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1888. [8

RULES
OF THE
HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.

2.—SUMS LESS THAN $1, or MORE THAN $500 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than $2,500 in any one year.

3.—DEPOSITIONS in the SAVINGS BANK, [illegible] $100, or more, at their credit may at any time transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3½ % per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1887. [9

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL£2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL 500,000

Registered Office, 40, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the BALANCES of such claims, purchased on advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

E. W. RUTTER,
Manager.
10] HONGKONG BRANCH.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of the [illegible]

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1885. [35

Intimations.

W. BREWER

CHEAP AND USEFUL BOOKS, 40 CENTS EACH 6 FOR $2.

THE Modern Hoyle, or how to play all Games.
Modern Etiquette.
Everyday Errors of Speech.
Companion Letter Writer.
Marvels of Electricity.
" " Geology.
Ready Made Speeches.
French and English Pronouncing Handbook.
Photography for Amateurs.
Card Tricks made Easy.
The Wife's Handbook.
Cricket Year Book.
The Insurance Year Book.
Platt's Land, Money, Life, Poverty, 4 vols.
Art of Pen and Ink Drawing.
All Dickens' Works in Cloth.
All Carlyle's Works in Cloth.

90 CENTS EACH.

Letter Writer's Handbook.
All About Book-keeping.
" " Cooking.
" " Etiquette.
Ingolsby Legends.
Mallock's New Republic.
Lamb's Tales from Shakspeare.
Webster's Standard Etymological Dictionary.
Best of Everything.
Dictionary of Commercial Information.

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1888. [100

PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!

(o)

HEUERMANN, HERBST & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

TRANSPOSING SCREW TUNED PIANOS.

WITH Mechanism for transposing for the accompaniment of singing or other instruments, being specially built for damp and hot climates by the celebrated works

WILLIAM SCHÖNLEIN,
"BERLIN."

We invite the public before making any rash purchase to come and try these first class Pianos.

HEUERMANN, HERBST & CO.,
Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1888. [27

ROSE & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED PER FRENCH MAIL.

LADIES' EVENING SHOES in BLACK SATIN, KID and BRONZE.
THE LANGTRY WALKING SHOE.
GENTLEMEN'S KID and CANVAS SHOES,
CHRISTY'S TERAI HATS,
WATERPROOFS and
UMBRELLAS.

Also,

A Fresh Invoice of DRESS MATERIALS in MUSLIN, CANVAS, PICOT EDGE ZEPHYRS to match the fashionable RIBBONS. EMBROIDERED COSTUMES in all Shades. The New Pattern DRILLET for DRESSES, 15 cents per yard.
LADIES' JERSEYS in all Shades.

ROSE & CO.
37 & 39, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1888 [40

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

JUST LANDED

SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES.

KINNEY'S STRAIGHT CUT CIGARETTES.

AND

TO ARRIVE BY THE "AJAX"

COPE'S "GOLDEN CLOUD."

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 26th June, 1888. [7

ROBERT LANG & CO.,

TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

NEW GOODS.

TALL SILK HATS.
Drab Felt Hats.
Black, Brown Drab and Grey Hard Felt Hats.
Teral and other Soft Felts.
Tweed Hats and Caps in New Shapes.
Straw Hats and Pith Hats.
Silk Umbrellas from $5 each, over 100 to choose from.
A large assortment of Walking Sticks.
Waterproof Coats, Leggings & Chair Aprons.
Travelling Rugs and Scotch Mauds.
Over Coatings, Light & Heavy.
Ulster Tweeds.
Fine Black Diagonal & Cork-screw for Dress Suits.
Black, Blue and Brown Fancy and Diagonal Coatings.
Fancy & Check Tweed Suitings.
Trouserings in great variety of Stripes, Checks and Plain.
Cricketing Flannel, Stripes, Checks and Plain.
White and Fancy Vestings.
French Printed Shirtings.
Unshrinkable Flannel.
Ready Made Ulsters in Stock.
Solid Leather Portmanteaus.
Overland Trunks, Gladstone Bags, and a variety of Travelling Cases, all sizes.
Winter, Medium and Summer Under Vests and Pants.
Silk Half-Hose, Black, Navy and Colors.
Lamb's Wool Merino and Lisle Thread Half-Hose.
White Dress Shirts.
Lacing & Elastic-side Walking Boots and Shoes.
Shooting Boots, Rubber Boots.
Patent Leather Boots & Shoes.
Dancing Pumps, all sizes.
Large Stock of Scarfs, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Braces, &c.

ROBT. LANG & CO.
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1888. [91

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE JUST UNPACKED A FRESH SUPPLY

OF

SMITH'S GLASGOW TOBACCOS,

BRIGHT CUT NAVY.....in 1lb. Tins.
FLAKED HONEY DEW in 1lb. "
GLASGOW MIXTURE in ½lb. "
GOLDEN BIRDSEYE.....in ½lb. "

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 26th June, 1888. [29

Insurances.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE,
NO. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1888. [150

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents, in conjunction with Messrs. TURNER & Co., for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at CURRENT RATES.

W. HEWETT & Co.
Hongkong, 7th June, 1888. [573

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL TO $833,333.33
RESERVE FUND $240,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq. | LO YEUK MOON, Esq.
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1885. [877

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"JAPAN"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 1st July, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Consignees are hereby informed, that all claims must be made immediately, as none will be entertained after the 30th instant.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th May, 1888. [640

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, HAMBURG, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"BALCARRES BROOK,"
Captain Burgess, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

The Steamer is berthed at KOWLOON and Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to Shanghai unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, TO-DAY, the 21st inst.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 28th instant or they will not be recognised.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st June, 1888. [625

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship
"JAPAN,"
Captain T. S. Gardner, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at NOON.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th June, 1888. [639

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES).

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BOMBAY, having connexion with Company's Mail Steamers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES (LEGHORN) and GENOA; all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE, and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO. Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD.

THE Company's Steamship
"BORMIDA,"
Captain De Negri, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at 10 A.M.

At Bombay the Steamers are discharging in Prince's Docks.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1888. [630

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.

(PASSING THROUGH THE INLAND SEA.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"BOKHARA"
will leave for the above places on TUESDAY, the 3rd July, at DAYLIGHT.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1888. [3

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND ADELAIDE.
(Calling at PORT DARWIN and taking through Cargo to QUEENSLAND PORTS, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship
"MENMUIR,"
Captain Helms, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 1st proximo, at DAYLIGHT.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th June, 1888. [638

THE "GIBB" LINE.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Taking through Cargo for QUEENSLAND PORTS, ADELAIDE, TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, &c.)

THE British Steamer
"AFGHAN,"
Captain Roy, will be despatched as above on or about the 7th July.
Fare to Sydney or Melbourne $150.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Managers.
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1888. [634

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Ship
"C. C. CHAPMAN,"
Hichborn, Master, shortly expected, will load here for the above Port, and will have a quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1888. [550

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Ship
"WANDERING JEW,"
Nichols, Master, shortly expected, will load here for the above Ports, and will have a quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1888. [551

Mails.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, ADEN, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON;
ALSO,
MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "NEPAUL," Captain S. F. Cole, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from the Company's Wharf for LONDON direct, VIA SUEZ CANAL and usual Ports of call on SATURDAY, the 30th June, at NOON.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 4 P.M., on the day before sailing.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 19th June, 1888. [3

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
VIA
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AND OTHER CONNECTING RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship
"ABYSSINIA,"
3,651 Tons Register, Lee, Commander, will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C. and SAN FRANCISCO, *viâ* KOBE, and YOKOHAMA, on TUESDAY, the 10th July, at THREE P.M.

To be followed by the S.S. "ABYSSINIA" on 2nd August and S.S. "BATAVIA" on 23rd August.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and at Vancouver with Pacific Coast Ports by the regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To Vancouver and Victoria...(Mex.) $160.00
To San Francisco..... 175.00
To all Common Points in Canada and the United States 230.00
To Liverpool 300.00
To London..... 305.00

To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versâ*) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on board until 5 P.M. on the 9th July.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 26th June, 1888. [36

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship
"CITY OF PEKING"
will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 30th June, at THREE P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, *viâ* Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco.....$200.00
To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months..... 350.00
To Liverpool..... 325.00
To London..... 330.00

To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versâ*) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1888. [1

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;
ALSO,
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON THURSDAY, the 5th day of July, 1888, at 9 A.M., the Company's Steamship "SACHSEN," Captain A. Faeger, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M., on the 4th July, 1888. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the AGENT'S Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1888. [4

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE;
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship
"ARABIC"
will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 10th July, at THREE P.M.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco.....$200.00
To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months..... 350.00
To Liverpool 325.00
To London..... 330.00

To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versâ*) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 21st June, 1888. [2

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WATSON'S

ASTRINGENT LEMONADE,

Is an excellent stomachic and preventative of Diarrhœa and is recommended by the Faculty.

During the present Season, avoid all doubtful food, impure water, over-fatigue, and impure air.

A bottle of ASIATIC CORDIAL and a bottle of the finest old LIQUEUR BRANDY, are useful things to have in the house.

The following DISINFECTANTS are reduced in price:

PERMANGANATE FLUID (similar to Condy's) 50c. per bottle or $3 per 2 gallon jar.

CARBOLIC ACID 75c. per quart bottle.

JEYES' FLUID, CHLORIDE of LIME and other Disinfectants at usual prices.

Special quotations for wholesale quantities.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Established A.D. 1841.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1888.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1888.

TELEGRAMS.

(From the *Courrier d'Haiphong*.)

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

HANOI, June 20th.

A legislative election has taken place in the Department of Charente; the Imperialist candidate obtained 32,500 votes, the Republican candidate 4,000, and Paul Déroulède 20,000. There was to be a second ballot.

EXPULSION OF FRENCH JOURNALISTS FROM GERMANY.

June 22nd.

The German Government have expelled two Parisian journalists.

PAUL DEROULEDE."

Paul Déroulède has withdrawn his candidature. The Senate has commenced to discuss, in a second reading, the Military Bill.

FRENCH NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The *Comorin* arrived at Saigon on June 19th and will leave for Tonquin where she will join the fleet.

OBITUARY.

M. de Maupas died at Paris on the 20th June.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Cordelia* arrived at Yokohama from Chefoo on the 13th instant.

GENERAL MOLTÓ, who had been down with fever in Manila, has now completely recovered.

THE *Childwall* case again occupied the attention of Mr. Sercombe-Smith at the Police Court to-day and was further remanded.

DURING the first fortnight in June the amount of bullion imported into Manila was $18,565 as against $1[illegible],229 exported.

WE would remind our readers of the performance to be given this evening by Mr. Wash Norton's famous World of Wonders at the Theatre Royal, City Hall.

MR. DONOVAN, the proprietor of a well known hotel in Melbourne, used to display in the bar a golden horseshoe, a counterfeit of the hoof of Commotion, the famous Australian racer. As this ornament was worth about £90, Mr. Donovan thought it would be a safe plan and just as effective for show to have an imitation shoe made of lead and thickly gilded over, and he accordingly had this done. The genuine article was locked up in a safe, and the imitation one placed under the show glass on the bar counter. Within a few hours the latter was missed. The value of the gilded horseshoe was two shillings and five pence.

THE Amoy correspondent of the Foochow *Echo* writes under date the 14th inst.:—The native teamen are making another fortune with their second crop teas, which arrived a few days ago, in fact, I was informed that they made from Tls. 4 to 8 per picul, clean profit. I have also been informed that owing to the large profits they made on the first crop, a wire order was sent up country to buy as much as possible of the leaf, and to those districts where the wire does not reach, a special courier was sent to teamen with same instructions, and we know for certain that a large amount of treasure is now on the way up country for this purpose. Under these circumstances, it is feared that the much talked of short crop this season will be entirely out of the question, and I may safely predict that it will far exceed last season's crop. The natives believe that the present high prices will not drop.

AN Annamite Mandarin of the Province of Hanoi sent the following reply to a letter the *Courrier d'Haiphong* addressed to him asking for information about the state of that Province:

"I have the honour to inform you that the inhabitants of the Province of Hanoi are indebted to the French Government for two good things. This Province has for boundaries Bai-trai, near Sontay, and Bai-say, near Hong-yen. Formerly there were many pirates who annoyed and hurt the inhabitants; thanks to the French Government, these pirates have now disappeared; the Mandarins have been provided with arms and ammunition to defend themselves against the pirate chiefs. There are four *phus* in this Province: Phu-tuong-tin, Phu-hung-hon, Phu-thanh-sai, and Phu-xuyen. During summer the four *phus* have always been inundated, and the inhabitants could not raise any crop of rice. They lately petitioned the Government for permission to open a canal which has now been completed under the auspices of French engineers, and the inhabitants of the four *phus* suffer no longer from inundations."

SIGNORA BALZOFIORE, of the Villa-Casati Opera Company at present performing in Manila, has been troubled with fever for some time.

MESSRS. Adamson, Bell & Co. inform us that the steamship *Teviot*, from Liverpool, &c., left Singapore on the 24th inst., for this port.

THE Russian man-of-war *Rasboïnick* arrived at Nagasaki from America, *viâ* Honolulu, on the 13th inst., and was expected to leave for Wladivostock in a few days.

SAYS the *Sydney Bulletin*:—Australia pays £120,000 per annum to be "defended" from attacks by sea. The new belted cruiser *Orlando*, now under orders to relieve the *Nelson* as flagship on this station, cannot "at present" be placed in commission because of "a delay in supplying the vessel with *guns!!!*"

THE *Courrier d'Haiphong* publishes a series of letters under the heading of "La Verité sur le Tonkin" by M. J. Lafitte. The writer describes the present state of the country under the Protectorate in a very clear and impartial manner. The Budget question is severely dealt with and important suggestions made for the future welfare of French Indo-China.

SENOR BALAQUER, the Spanish ex-Minister for the Colonies, in acquainting the Manila authorities of the new Ministry recently formed at Madrid, said, 'The liberal antecedents, the history and the merits of the new Ministry afford us the best guarantee that the economic and political reforms initiated in this department of the public service will not meet with any obstacles.'

THE Japanese authorities are evidently determined to keep the opium curse outside the Land of the Rising Sun. We read in our Nagasaki contemporary that a native barber named Yamashita Suyekichi, of Higashi hamano-machi, has been sentenced at the local Criminal Court to 18 months imprisonment, for permitting his Chinese employé, Chin Yokei, to smoke opium on his premises.

IT is singular, says the New York *Maritime Register*, that British ship-owners are unable to convince their Government of the injustice of collecting light dues from shipping. They make many complaints of some charges in American ports that are not half as unjust. Probably in both cases Government officials are reluctant to remove any opportunity of securing an income out of ship-owners, who in this respect are considered fair game. It is forgotten evidently that putting such burdens upon the ship-owner is of small advantage to the country imposing them.

REFERRING to the probable speedy substitution of electricity for the rope in carrying out capital punishment in the United States, the *Japan Mail* remarks:—Execution by hanging is a barbarous piece of savagery. That it has survived so long is another striking example of the sheep-like conservatism that governs the world. The next reform we look for is the abolition of trial by jury, or at least the restriction of its use to very special cases. It is quite as bad in its way as hanging a man by the neck until he is dead. If the ignorance, credulity, and prejudice of jurors no longer offered themselves to be exploited by subtle barristers, the miserable burlesques so often played in our courts would become much scarcer. Perhaps, also, justice might partly cease to be wholly a question of money and become more or less accessible to right.

CASTING up the grand account of the world's commerce, it is found, says the *Cincinnati Times-Star*, that in ten years it has increased 30 per cent., with this showing for the principal countries: United States, 68 per cent increase; Belgium and Holland, 57 per cent; France, 51 per cent; Germany, 39 per cent; England, 21 per cent. The only free trade country is the lowest in the list. The nation that has the most elaborate system of protection is the highest. It is also interesting to note that the annual accumulation of the United States is two and one-half times that of Great Britain. Moreover, while the value of land in America has largely increased the depreciation in Great Britain, according to Government returns, on the 48,000,000 acres under cultivation, has been £10 an acre in the last ten years. American free traders omit these facts from the pamphlets they are now circulating to "enlighten" the rural population on the iniquity of protection.

THIS morning Mr. T. W. King, land bailiff, summoned four Chinese for encroaching on Crown lands by constructing wooden verandahs over a public street on the 22nd inst. The defendants lived at Tai Kok Tsui in British Kowloon and having in that locality lots measuring 50 feet by 30, they had encroached each from ten to thirteen feet beyond their proper boundaries, some occupying the disputed space with boat building sheds and outhouses of various kinds. Defendants admitted the charge, but made promises to the bailiff this morning to take out the necessary licenses and pay the fees, when in consequence a penalty was not pressed for. Mr. Wodehouse, discharged the defaulters with a caution. Another charge was made by the Land bailiff against four Chinamen for trespassing on land under the control of the Surveyor General at Shêk O where the men resided. About two months ago they were warned to appear at the Treasury to take out squatters' licenses, but this had not been done;—they had latterly refused to ask for such license, alleging they were ancient squatters "before the British took Hongkong." About a week ago complainant proceeded to Shêk O with the old rent roll and demanded the surname of their forefathers, when a comparison was made with result that each of the defaulters was occupying Crown lands without any right of tenure. The first defendant, it was contended, occupied four lots of ground at Shêk O, for none of which he had paid any rent this year. The 2nd defendant, along with the others, also occupied houses and plots of ground each for which rent was demanded. Mr. Wodehouse remanded the case until Tuesday, July 3rd at 10 a.m.

THE Russian cruiser *Vitiaz* arrived at Nagasaki from Vladivostock on the 12th inst.

FROM an advertisement in another column it will be seen that the opening performance of Mr. Woodyear's celebrated Circus Company will take place at Bowrington on Friday, the 29th inst.

ACCORDING to the *Rising Sun*, "the U. S. S. *Richmond* has received telegraphic orders that she is to proceed home round the Cape, although it will probably be at least two months before she actually leaves the station."

THE Spanish gunboat *General Lezo*, with a company of infantry on board, left Manila a couple of weeks ago for Antique, the scene of the recent outrages by armed robbers, where a good number of them were apprehended on the 16th.

THE *Rising Sun* states that the Russian cruiser *Rynda* was to leave Nagasaki for Wladivostock on the 13th inst. It was expected that she would be docked at Nagasaki to repair some defect to her screw, but orders were received from the Admiral to proceed at once. In her present condition it is reported that the *Rynda* can only steam about half speed, seven or eight knots per hour.

TO the scientific student of history and of the theory of punishments, nothing is more curious and instructive, observes a London Liberal print, than the revival of a taste for brutal punishments, and a credulous belief in the efficacy of the lash. It is an article of popular belief that the lash put down garrotting. We dare say our readers may be surprised if we say, what is nevertheless the fact, that there is not a shadow of a foundation for a statement that has been so often repeated that it has passed into the stock-in-trade of journalism. Garrotting had ceased before the bill for its suppression became law. What the bill really did was to allay a popular panic. The knuckle-duster, the life-preserver were at once put aside—such was the simple confidence of the public in a wholly illusory remedy. In Scotland the lash is never used, and robbery with violence is more rare than in England. The reason is one that ought to be taken to heart. No person in Scotland will accept the office of prison warder except upon the understanding that he shall not be called upon to use the "cat" upon his fellow-man. Scotchmen will not degrade themselves by participating in senseless brutality.

THE following progressive movement in the populations of Perú, Bolivia, Ecuador and Venezuela are culled from the Manila *Diario*:—

PERU.		
1843	1,350,000	inhabitants.
1852	2,065,000	"
1860	2,500,000	"
1877	3,050,000	"
Increase	1,700,000	"
BOLIVIA.		
1840	1,030,000	"
1861	1,987,000	"
1875	2,100,000	"
1879	2,325,000	"
Increase	1,295,000	"
ECUADOR.		
1836	598,000	"
1858	900,000	"
1875	1,066,000	"
1879	1,266,000	"
Increase	668,000	"
VENEZUELA.		
1834	905,000	"
1845	1,267,700	"
1869	"	"
1873	1,784,000	"
Increase	879,000	"

In half a century the 16 Hispano-American Republics had their joint population increased from 16 to 30 million inhabitants.

MR. H. E. WODEHOUSE, C.M.G., has again been distinguishing himself on the magisterial bench, and we think in a way that should call for the direct interference of the Head of the Executive. On Monday Mr. A. F. Remedios, a clerk in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, charged two Chinese servants before his Worship at the Police Court with disorderly conduct and assault. This gentleman informed the Magistrate that the two servants were always insolent and giving trouble; one of them, his cook, who was paid as wages the magnificent sum of $4 per month, wished to leave complainant's service without giving due notice, whereupon an altercation took place which led to the alleged brutal assault complained of. When called upon for his defence the four dollars per month culinary artist explained that complainant's mother wanted him to procure fourteen eggs for ten cents, which, of course, he could not do, and as there was "bobbery" in consequence he wished to leave. He denied the assault, and his evidence indicated that he, and not the complainant, was the aggrieved party. The other defendant also denied Mr. Remedios' soft impeachment, and assured his Worship that the "beating" was on the other side. And for this paltry and contemptible squabble, which any magistrate with a grain of commonsense would have at once dismissed, Mr. Wodehouse—apparently out of a mistaken feeling of sentimentality, as to the alleged nature of the assault sent the miserable cook to gaol for six weeks with hard labour, and the other poor wretch for 21 days without the option of a fine. We do not hesitate to characterise these sentences as a scandalous burlesque on justice. If Mr. Remedios found his servants always insolent he had his remedy; he could have discharged them. And if the cook insisted on leaving without giving due notice, Mr. Remedios still had a remedy—he could have charged him with that offence. But to get up a squabble with his cook because he could not purchase fourteen eggs for ten cents, and then, after abusing him, to charge him before the magistrate with an assault for which he himself was the direct cause, was going too far. It is a pity the two Chinese had not the sense to bring a counter-charge against Mr. Remedios. In that event the Shanghai Bank clerk who pays his cook $4 per mensem, would probably also have been sent to prison "without the option."

SENHOR F. DA COSTA, Governor of Macao, accompanied by Senhora da Costa, Ensign da Costa, Dr. Gomes da Silva, Lieut. Gusano and Mr. M. J. Nunes arrived this morning from Timor en route for Macao by the E. and A. steamship *Menmuir*. His Excellency and family will probably proceed to Macao in the gunboat *Rio Lima* to-morrow.

AN Australian contemporary reports that the unfortunate "Lady" Munro (sister to Lady Mordaunt and Lady Dudley) attended church the other evening in Newcastle, New South Wales, and, after prayer for the poor had been offered, arose and requested a special act of devotion on behalf of "a daughter of the house of Montrieff." The prayer proved effectual. She was fined at the police court as a "drunk and disorderly" the very next morning.

SAYS the Nagasaki *Rising Sun* of the 13th inst.:—The U. S. S. *Essex* arrived from Yokohama on Sunday last, and is expected to leave for Chemulpo to relieve the *Palos* to-day. Upon the arrival of the *Essex* at Chemulpo, the *Palos* will leave for this port *viâ* Chefoo, Tientsin, and Shanghai. She will probably remain here until the Naval authorities at Washington decide what to do with her, and the general impression is she will be sold out of the Navy.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before the Hon. J. Russell, Acting Chief Justice.)

THE "ALLIE ROWE."

The hearing of this case, adjourned from yesterday, was resumed this morning. Mr. Francis Q.C., appeared for plaintiffs, and the Attorney-General, Mr. O'Malley, for the defendant.

Mr. Gillies having put in the tenders for the repairs to the *Allie Rowe*,

Mr. Cook, superintendent of the Docks, detailed the repairs done to the ship. Captain Phillips gave instructions for their execution. Whilst they were going on, under the first tender, it was discovered that the framework of the ship was rotten, and a second tender was made, the total estimate being $7229. The captain accepted this estimate, and ordered the repairs.

His lordship granted a decree to the Company on that evidence, and referred the cases for investigation by the Registrar, to decide the question of priority between the two plaintiffs—the Company and the captain.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

ASSESSMENT APPEAL.

The Messageries Maritimes appealed against the assessment levied by the Assessor of Rating under Ordinance XV. of 1888. Mr. Deacon appeared for the appellants, and Mr. Johnson for the respondent. For the appellants it was stated that the premises were this year rated at $5,500, whilst they should have been assessed at $3,520.

Mr. Deacon, before going into details, asked permission to enter into other matters, saying that since he was instructed on Saturday last he was in a position to assert that the whole of the assessment was illegal.

His Lordship: - I do not think you can go into that.

Mr. Deacon:—Well, I venture to put it in that way. We are now speaking of the assessment, and I say that the assessment for this year is void. If I prove that I take it that this case and everything else falls to the ground, and if you will permit me I think I can show you that the whole valuation of the colony of Victoria is illegal.

Mr. Johnson at this point raised a technichal objection, to the effect that the appellant had not complied with all the rules with respect to giving notice.

His Lordship asked if the appellant was prepared to meet that objection.

Mr. Deacon admitted that they were not, in the strict interpretation of the rules, but pointed out that the omission was met by letters which M. de Champeaux had written to Mr. Hooper.

His Lordship said that the respondent would have to have due notice in order to rectify any mistake and prevent injuring any ratepayer. He then read the correspondence which had passed between the parties, in which, on his side, M. de Champeaux complained that the value of the Godowns 94 Praya was much over-rated, and asked for a reduction, and, on the other side, Mr. Hooper asserted that the value of adjacent property of a similar kind was annually increasing in value, and justified the assessment.

Mr. Johnson added that Mr. Hooper was still of opinion that the rating was fair.

His Lordship suggested that since the parties were desirous of fairly assessing the property, and, if he had over-estimated it, Mr. Hooper was evidently willing to reduce his assessment, the case should be adjourned, instead of going on and upsetting a lot of other matters.

Mr. Johnson was afraid it was too late for Mr. Hooper to alter it now, as the valuation-lists were out.

His Lordship replied that the Governor had power to order the repayment of any overcharges of the kind, and adjourned the case until the 6th July.

LAST NIGHT'S STORM.

FATAL LANDFALLS.

The storm which visited Hongkong on Monday night, continuing yesterday, renewed its violence last night. A great quantity of rain fell during the night, and this morning several landslips were reported in the various gaps. The worst effects were felt on the lower levels, however. Near the Mortuary at West Point an attap hut had been erected under the shelter of a bank of earth, and was occupied by five Chinese. Early this morning the bank caved in, burying the hut. A little boy escaped and gave the alarm, and, after much digging, the others were found, quite dead. A house in erection in Hollywood Road also collapsed about 10.30 last night. A man was sleeping in the basement, and the ruins covered him. The police, by hard work, reached him about four a.m., and took him to the Hospital, where he was found to have luckily escaped any very serious injuries, having been protected by a number of boards. At 6.30 last night, the verandahs of the three houses Nos. 15, 17, and 19, Queen's Road West, fell, burying four men and two women. The neighbours and police cleared away the ruins vigorously, and quickly extricated them. Only one woman, strange to say, was really badly hurt, although all had sustained injuries. She was taken to the Hospital. In Morrison Hill Gap the road to the Naval Hospital was blocked by a large fall.

The cracks in Marine House, Queen's Road, do not seem to have widened since the verandah was propped, but traffic is still diverted to the Praya. We suppose that some steps will be taken in the direction of pulling the front down unless the authorities are waiting in the expectation of seeing the breach naturally grow together again. At present the hindrance is very greatly felt.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

CABLE RAILWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—Judging from your interesting account of the Hongkong High Level Tramway a-week or two ago, are your readers right in supposing that the United States or any of the continental nations of Europe were the first to introduce the wire rope system and to make it a paying success, or can Britain claim the credit in this as in so many other branches of mechanics?

An answer to the above at your convenience will oblige,

Yours, &c.,
MECHANIC.

Hongkong, June 26th, 1888.

[The United States, as a country where work has generally been abundant and labour scarce and dear, has come almost invariably to the front with inventions for the simplification of hard work, and from the abundance of its newspapers and the national thirst for news and love of novelty everything new in arts and sciences is quickly circulated through the world; but although the inventive genius of America is great and her national enterprise extreme, she was first in the world with neither steam navigation, railways, nor tramways, nor was she ahead of England in the transportation of buildings from point to point without dismemberment. The last mentioned idea was first carried out at Tynemouth, near Newcastle, where a lofty stone lighthouse, 85 feet high and weighing about 250 tons, had its position shifted further out to sea a distance of 175 feet, by means of cannon balls placed under its base, the daring work being planned and carried out by a local engineer. As to tramways worked by steam, the first in Great Britain, and we believe in the world, was that of the Blackwall Railway, which was started in 1840, immediately after the introduction of railways. It was the first of its kind which had ever been introduced into any city and was sanctioned by Parliament in 1836, having been applied for two years before that date. The idea was that of Messrs. George Stephenson and Bidder, railway contractors, and was intended to connect the city with all the Docks by a line from the Minories to Blackwall. There being a considerable descent towards Blackwall two cables were employed, one for pulling up and the other for paying out, but not entirely independent of each other, revolving on two drums at the station in the Minories and alternately wound and unwound. The ends were not attached to the carriages, but the cable worked round an enormous wheel at Blackwall; thus, although two cables always appeared their ends were attached to each other and the carriages were fitted with grips to attach and detach at any moment at the stations,—which were not more than 1.2 miles apart,—were approached. The line was constructed on a series of very costly brick built arches running through that part of London, and had a rise from Blackwall of 65 feet in a distance of about four miles. The first hauling rope was of hemp, 5¾ inches in circumference, and was alternately wound up and paid out on drums 23 feet in diameter and driven at 40 revolutions per minute. These cables worked so unsatisfactorily, from twisting and breaking, that metallic ropes were finally adopted, made of six strands and having a diameter of 1¼ inches. By this means the life of a cable was extended from four months to twelve. The rope did good work; the haulage amounting to from 100 to 200 tons and the number of cars from 6 to 10. The locomotives at that time, working on such an incline, had not been able to draw more than one fourth of this weight. In 1842 the Whitby Incline Railway was opened; it had a gradient of 1 in 15 and was worked with one line of rails, and a single wire rope travelling upon a drum in the engine house at the top of a hill, about one mile in length. The locomotives from the south brought up the carriages, and left them at the engine house, when after being lowered down the incline to a difference in level of 330 feet, another locomotive took them on to Whitby. The San Francisco cable system is nearly an exact copy of the Blackwall and Minories plan, which preceded the former by nearly forty years.—Ed., *Hongkong Telegraph*.]

THE TEA EXPORT FROM FOOCHOW.

A correspondent ("Nantai") writes on the above subject to our Foochow contemporary of the 23rd instant:—

If there is a scrap of value to be attached to the statement of Messrs. "Pots & Cups" in their recent letter to you, which was to the effect that only 90 millions of pounds of all kinds of China tea would be required this season in London, it seems to me that the export is going forward far too fast and that the outlook is already becoming uncomfortably gloomy in consequence. I take the intimation regarding the 90 millions to mean that more cannot be sent without danger to prices. Of these 90 millions, 30 millions have been very properly allotted by Messrs. "Pots & Cups" to be supplied from this port. Already our Export tables show that more than a third of that quantity has been shipped. To compare this year's export with that of last or the previous year will never do. Last season we began shipping with the expectation that China tea would be delivered at the rate of 10 millions per month; and the previous year a delivery of 11 millions per month was looked forward to. But this year we must only count on a little over 7 millions per month being delivered; and so no fair comparison of actual figures is possible. We must take the export this year by itself, and I ask, what can we expect if in a fortnight we ship twelve millions of tea to a market delivering *less than 3 millions per month* of such tea? Where will prices go to? Some of our teas are good, remarkably good in quality, but the cost has not been so extraordinarily low that there is any margin left to meet, in realization, the natural ill effects of over supply. Let shipments stop and the depression may to some extent be averted; if on the other hand no check is put upon this rush severe losses must be the result.

I will conclude my remarks by pointing out that the wild shipping in the North is certain to depreciate the value of tea all round in Mincing Lane, including new teas from Foochow.

MODERN NEPHELOCOCCYGIA,

OR

CHIARO-SCURO SKETCHES OF LUSITANIAN LIFE IN THE FAR EAST.

III.

FANTANIANA.

It is said that gambling, like learning, originated in the East. Whatever may be the value attached to this assertion, it is certainly a fact within everybody's observation that the Semitic races, and these Far Eastern descendants in particular, exhibit gambling instincts in a very marked degree. Much has been philosophised over this peculiar trait of theirs. It may be said, with a very near approach to truth, that the average Mongolian is liberally gifted with the two cerebral faculties whose joint action is faithfully represented by the passion for gambling, namely, acquisitiveness and eventuality. Acquisitiveness makes him ravenous after other people's money; eventuality makes him fond of chance, and leads him to screen his plundering tendencies behind the semi-poetical colour of the fortuitous and the hazardous. A gambler may be said to be an inconsistent thief, as his winnings are in direct contravention to the loser's wishes, he certainly steals; but, as he places himself in the same predicament, and runs the same risk of being robbed in turn, it may be asked what real benefit he can really derive from an occupation he devotes so much time and trouble to? The pleasure derived from sporting with hazard and fate is said to be so keenly felt by the habitual gambler that he would stake all his belongings to indulge in it. While the sober world sticks to cause and effect, while the industrious man saves and economises in order to enjoy the fruits of his labour, the gambler reverses the law of succession, and would have the whole universe turn on the pivot of chance. Gambling propensities clearly indicate a defective mental organisation, as all propensities do which act in open antagonism to the dictates of reason and conscience. Nothing explains more clearly the low stage of civilisation of the Mongolian races than their universal hankering after games of chance. Monaco and Baden-Baden have still much to learn in the way of gaming from primitive but inventive China.

A ruinous game of chance was once invented in China, and it spread like wild-fire throughout the four corners of the Empire, devastating the homestead of the poor agriculturist as well as the palace of the rich. Sages thundered their anathemas against it, and Ministers of State issued orders forbidding its adoption under the penalty of death. After being hunted down from province to province, proscribed and extirpated everywhere, the god of Fan-tan at last alighted in fair Nephelococcygia, and by placing a few heaps of its vile lucre at the feet of the Lusitanian magnates who control the destinies of that colony, it succeeded in being tolerated and was finally raised to the dignity of becoming a recognised source of the Government's revenue. Many were the pleas advanced by the rulers of that wonderful settlement for the introduction of Fan-tan gambling houses in their midst. It was said to be a desideratum of the native population which swarmed in the colony, three fourths of whom were notorious pirates; it was recommended as a valuable source of taxation; the local treasury expected to find a mine in it, and the myrmidons of the Government anticipated a big haul of hush-money and valuable *cumshaws* from the rich and unscrupulous proprietors of those dens of vice and corruption. It mattered little that the native shop-keepers, fired by the gambling mania, should stake at the gaming table all the proceeds of their business, or that pirates should roam over the seas in quest of plunder which they no sooner sold than they employed the values realised in feeding the insatiable hunger of the gambling demon, or that the Nephelococcygians themselves, who, together with their Mongolian blood, inherited the passion for this hazardous pastime, should ruin themselves, their families, and their Government, by an over-indulgence in the pleasures of chance. All that the Nephelococcygian Government wanted was money, and as this could not be had by honest means, they, with an unscrupulousness and a callousness unmatched by even the Chinese semi-barbarians whom they came over to civilise and Christianise, resorted to all the unfair means they could lay their hands on, and sanctioned the existence of public gambling houses. Portugal hypocritically smiled over the piles of dollars which loomed in the Far Eastern horizon of its ancient and noble colony. Ministers of State in fair Lisbon dreamt of a second El Dorado, and the Fan-tan license revenue was soon officially placed on the Budget of Nephelococcygia, though coloured under the disguise of another name. Against all this direct infraction of the rights of civilisation, of morality and progress, there arose the solemn protest of the national laws forbidding all public gambling, and inflicting severe penalties on owners of gambling dens. The Portuguese Penal Code, though explicit and trenchant in this matter, was trampled under foot, and the very progressive Government of Portugal undertook to speculate in games of chance, deriving a revenue from that infernal source of crime, immorality and shame. Never will Portugal blot out the stain it has cast on itself by harbouring in its centennial colony,—the whilom residence of its great poet Camões—an institution so hideous, so demoralising and so criminal, that even heathen China proscribed it from her soil.

Fan-tan is said to be an attractive and a fair game. The author of "Chinese Games of Chance" may vouch for its fairness, but a game in which even the winner is subjected to a certain loss, can in nobody else's opinion be considered fair. We refer to the percentage which is invariably charged by the gambling houses on every item of profit which gamblers derive from their stakes. Monaco and Baden-Baden are surely at a disadvantage in their financial arrangements when compared to Nephelococcygia. Gambling houses all over Europe, whether secret or public, pay their customers their full winnings, being satisfied with raking in the losses, which are generally more substantial. The Nephelococcygian Fan-tan banker deducts 7 per cent. from all the winnings, these accumulated percentages being more than sufficient to cover the quarter of a million license fee which the "shops" jointly pay annually into the Portuguese Exchequer. If a gambler who stakes one or one hundred dollars loses his venture *in toto* when chance is dead against him, on what principle of equity or fairness can the gambling-house proprietor extort from his customer seven per cent. when he is the winner?

As to the attractiveness of the game, a broad line of distinction must surely be drawn between Mongolian tastes and the ideas of civilised men. Imagine a shanty lit by petroleum lamps, horribly trimmed and emitting dense volumes of nauseating smoke; a table surrounded by a crowd of dilapidated, dirty Chinese; a couple of obese bankers, generally naked from their waist upwards; a stinking, hawking, and otherwise repulsive group of spectators, kept under control by an equally repulsive-looking Nephelococcygian *whom poverty, vice, idleness, or premature misfortunes* arising from the stoppage of the coolie traffic has compelled to degrade himself to the position of a Fan-tan house keeper; fancy a group of Nephelococcygian ladies comfortably seated behind a railing erected over an aperture on the upper storey, right above the gaming table and the fecking stench, sometimes flanked by Chinese houris who are redolent with cocoa-nut oil, who crack almonds or the stones of the native water-melon, or eat ground nuts, while hard by a well-to-do Mongolian lies stretched with opium-pipe in hand and indulges in filling his brains as well as the polluted atmosphere with puffs of the unsuccating volatilised drug; hear the miserable hubbub, the low screeching *Hi-yah* of the motley crew below, when a gambler has hit the mark or shown signs of extra luck, or else the proverbial curse which is ever ready on every Chinaman's lips when he is afflicted with loss on with a sudden irruption of vermin,—imagine, gentle reader, all this scene, or better, try it *in propria persona*, and you will find whether Fan-

tan playing in the fair town of Nephelococcygia can be considered an *attractive* pastime!

That it is not a lucrative occupation, suffice it to say that it is a game in which, most of the chances are in favour of the banker, and that it is fraught with more malpractices, tricks, and cheats than the incautious player is aware of. As the main issue of the game lies in the counting of the copper *cash* and in their tallying with the number—from one to four—on which the stakes are laid, it is a very common practice with Chinese bankers to have a few double *cash* ingeniously stuck together and easily separated by a touch of the little rod he uses in counting. If a heavy sum is staked, say, on number 2, the tricky banker, by deftly separating one double cash in two, contrives to make the remaining cash represent 3, and thus the player is both foiled and fooled. Another trick consists in placing some one inside the box which acts as a table; this person when duly admonished by the banker by a timely kick, inserts an additional cash through the mat into the pile, and thus brings loss to the player. Besides these two substantial tricks, many feats of legerdemain are recorded against the Fan-tan croupiers, all tending to suddenly diminish or increase the pile of *cash* which is his basis of operations, the consequence being that this reputed game of chance is only so in name.

It were tedious to enumerate the fabulous losses, the ruin, the tragedies which have been produced by the gambling houses of Nephelococcygia. The native fatalist, when he has lost the last cent of his property and has no immediate prospect of recouping his loss, takes one of the two alternatives open to him—he either turns thief and pirate, or puts an end to his existence by an overdose of opium, or by the cheaper process of hanging. It is a very common thing in that holy city to see now and then a Chinaman dangling from the branch of a tree somewhere in the outskirts of the town; Fan-tan has brought him to that extreme. The thieves and pirates who infest the town are notorious gamblers; the servants pawn their master's clothing and jewelry to gamble; shop-keepers throw into the voracious gut of the infernal monster all their day's earnings until grim bankruptcy stares them in the face and closes their doors; Canton Mahdarins bring all their squeeze-money to enrich Nephelococcygian Fan-tan houses; prostitutes, paramours, the amphibious women of the sampan class, mix freely with what is considered to be the respectable Chinese in those dens of degradation and vice, while night after night the impassive croupiers ply their trade of cheating people out of their dollars. But it is especially among the Nephelococcygian population that the game counts its adepts and its victims. The public functionaries of that model settlement, with an occasional sprinkling of the clergy, head the list of the frequenters of Fan-tan houses. Officers of the army and navy, and employés of various departments of the public service, are peculiarly addicted to the game, to which they do not scruple to stake the greater portion of their scanty salaries, with the invariable result that they contract debts which they are unable to pay, and thus bring irretrievable ruin to their families. It was only four years ago that a Nephelococcygian clerk of the Treasury was found hanging by the neck in his office on the morning after a Fan-tan night. Nephelococcygian ladies, as we have said, are also frequent worshippers at the Shrine of Mammon. They sometimes congregate in the miserable dens with their whole families and play as hard and fast as their means will allow, pledging their jewels when their dollars are exhausted, and in some cases their honour, when neither can be recouped. During the emigration period, when money abounded in the city, Fan-tan ruled supreme. The Peruvian agents gambled like Russian princes, and their Nephelococcygian hirelings aped their masters till they were dead beaten and ruined. Much of the poverty and desolation that reign in the colony to-day are the direct products of the gambling institutions which flourish there under the auspices of a civilised Government.

A sad feature of the case is undoubtedly the Hongkong volunteer contribution towards the support of that mother of vices. We have often tried to find an explanation of the great favour Fan-tan finds with the majority of English residents of this Colony, but are still unsuccessful in our search. Had the Nephelococcygian gambling dens been regular *salons*, fitted up in a luxuriant style, and frequented by the gaiety, the beauty, and wit of the town, had Fan-tan been substituted by roulette, or some other lively game of chance, some reason might be found for Englishmen frequenting and patronising such places. One of the greatest attractions in a gambling saloon is the atmosphere you occasionally breathe there, which is often though not always redolent with comfort, wit, and beauty. But to go across to Nephelococcygia for the express purpose of passing one's time in a squalid den, surrounded by dirty pirates, feasting one's eyes on some Nephelococcygian belle of the missing link type, to stake one's hard-earned money with almost the certainty of loss, for the mere sake of pandering to the lust for filthy lucre,—this we hold to be an extremely vulgar taste, or rather the absolute corruption of all taste. Nephelococcygia, as a watering place swept by the summer breezes, may prove attractive enough to land-locked and sweltering Hongkongites on holiday bent,—any place is good enough for a change—, but to make it a point to cross over on a Saturday afternoon, to spend the greater part of the night and the whole of Sunday in those squalid gambling dens, is certainly, to say the least of it, a perversion of sense and reason. It produces an awful impression in one to watch the way Hongkong residents are generally fleeced in those centres of rapine and lust. Not a week passes by without some visitor to Nephelococcygia leaving his purse in that city, nay, his watch and chain, his rings, his breastpin and studs, besides a considerable debt to the Hotel proprietor. The well-to-do, of course, draw on their compradores, and Hing-kee is, after all, paid for his entertainment; but how many have we seen going about town penniless and creditless, having thrown away their last dollar into the lap of the Fan-tan goddess, borrowing money of the popular hotel keeper, repayable only at the Greek Kalends, and returning to Hongkong dispirited and broken down after a couple of days' indulgence in that ruinous, and debasing pastime!

If the Portuguese Government is determined to exist on the degrading produce of Fan-tan in Nephelococcygia, it is surely high time that the use of the dens of shame and infamy be restricted to the Chinese population only, just as the more civilised Dutch have done at Batavia. Europeans should, by all manner of means, be debarred access to such vile resort.

(To be continued.)

FOOCHOW.

The rates of freight for London and Australia are now the same, both being 30/- per ton.

Up to date nothing has been heard of what became of last year's over-stock of tea, and we fear it must have disappeared in some mysterious way.

We hear that the cattle disease has again broken out in the native dairies. Coming so early in the season it would seem to point to extreme virulence in the outbreak, and it behoves the cooks to take special care in buying beef just now, to see that they do not get it from a tainted carcase.

In consequence of the inundation in the North, the price of Foochow poles has lately gone up very much, and we are informed that as much as $150,000 worth of these poles have been held back by two of the richest men in Yen-Ping-Foo, who thought that the prices would undoubtedly go higher. Unfortunately for their enterprise the whole lot has been swept away by the force of the current, caused by the large torrents of rain in the country.

During the week just elapsed a good deal of tightness was experienced in the money market, due mainly to the great scarcity of what is denominated by the trade as the "Foochow" Mexican dollars, which in some instances could not be got either for love or for money. The tightness was, however, much relieved by the arrival in the latter part of the week of a direct steamer from Hongkong, which brought a considerable supply of the coin to one of the local Banks.

Washermen suffering from rheumatism, and some on account of old age, having no means of support; were, it is said, the cause of the late strike amongst that class, in their attempt to screw out of their employers 10 per cent. on the gross earnings of the business, for the support of the present and future invalids of their profession. We fear that if the present be allowed to pass unchecked, in future every such want will as usual be indirectly extracted out of foreign pockets.

The Annual General Meeting of those interested in the Hospital was held at the Club on Wednesday night the 20th inst. We regret to say that very few people indeed thought it worth their while to hear what had to be said on the working of this charitable institution, the Report evidently having contained all the necessary information. The following gentlemen were present:—Messrs. Geo. Phillips (chairman) Odell, James Bathgate, Dr. Rennie, Dr. Adam, Tiberii, Millard and Siemssen (hon. treas. and sec.) The Hon. Sec. said that the old Hospital site had been sold in the meantime for the sum of twelve hundred dollars. The meeting then passed the Report and Accounts as put on the table and a vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

Since the opening of our Tea market, up to date, the following steamers have been despatched with the fragrant leaf, to London and Australia; the quantities are compiled from Consignees' returns:—

For London:—		
Glenogle	3,829,320	lbs.
Kaisow	3,746,398	„
Laertes	1,957,496	„
Oopack	616,050	„
For Continent:—		
Laertes	15,635	„
For Hamburg:—		
Oopack	14,151	„
For Melbourne:—		
Tartar	2,631,219	„
For Sydney:—		
Airlie	1,732,314	„
For Adelaide:—		
Airlie	323,339	„
For New Zealand:—		
Taiyuan	1,108,357	„

—*Echo*.

ANOTHER HOME RULE MOVEMENT.

After nearly 200 years of Parliamentary union with England, during which period Scotland has virtually enjoyed all the blessings of English government, the northern kingdom is starting a powerful Home Rule movement of its own. For some reason or other the blessings of English sovereignty seem nowhere to be appreciated. All the world over, every country which has tasted the joys of British civilisation is burning to throw off the yoke, and even where the subject race has been allowed centuries in which to assimilate itself to its conquerors the animosity is as keen as it was on the first day of subjection. France owned Alsace-Lorraine for two centuries, and in that short period the German inhabitants became French in heart and soul, in manners, customs, and even to a great extent in language, and none fought more bravely for France than the men of the old Rhenish provinces, when in the dark days of 1870 their own Teutonic brethren descended upon their land. Alsace-Lorraine has now passed under the Kaiser's sceptre, but the population still long to be re-united to the Republic, and so thoroughly have they become reconciled to the merciful rule of their old conquerors that the Germans of the Rhine are now governed as a hostile race by their own countrymen, and the cry of *Vive la France* has to be suppressed by Prussian bayonets. Corsica, too, which only a few years ago was purely Italian, has already become French in every sense and aspiration, and everywhere the truest sons of France are the men of her conquered provinces. But, somehow, England has met with no such good fortune. Seven centuries of English rule has only embittered the ferocious hatred of the Irish to their alien oppressors, and the aversion of the Celt to the Saxon is even keener in 1888 than it was in 1170. The inborn turbulence of the Irish race is the reason which England invariably assigns for this state of things; but against this must be set the fact that Ireland has been flooded over and over again with English colonists, and that these, on tasting the pleasures of English rule as applied to a subject land, have become Irish themselves, and have thrown in their lot with the oppressed, and declared war against the oppressor. The leaders of the Irish party are almost all of English descent, and the English in Ireland are the bitterest foes with whom the English out of Ireland have to contend. Wales, also, has been for six centuries a part of England, and Wales is now on the verge of insurrection and is founding a Home Rule movement of no mean dimensions. India has been blessed by English government for 130 years, and as a result it is honeycombed with treason and seditions and Scotland, which sent its kings to reign in London, and which has sent its members to the Imperial Legislature since 1707, is building up a great National party in the cities of the Lowlands with a view to the re-establishment of a Scottish Parliament in Edinburgh, while the ruder Celts of the Highlands are resisting the British troops with arms in their hands. Wherever English rule is known there is disaffection and incipient revolt.

The insufferable conceit and vanity of the English people is the chief cause of this world-wide sentiment of hatred and disgust. Wherever the Englishman rules he endeavours to forcibly carve the subject race to the English model; he fills all places of trust and emolument with English officials because he regards the English official as so immeasurably superior to any other on the face of the earth that his rule *must* be the surest path to universal happiness and contentment amongst a conquered people; and he plunders remorselessly without the faintest idea that he is doing wrong because he does not believe it possible that he *can* do wrong. As Cobden rightly expressed it:—

"The greatest obstacle to any improvement or change in John Bull's sentiments is the egregious vanity of the beast. He has been so plastered with flattery, for which he seems to have an insatiable appetite, that he has become an impervious mass of self-esteem. Nothing is so difficult as to alter the policy of individuals or nations who allow themselves to be persuaded that they are the 'envy of surrounding nations and the admiration of the world.' Time and adversity can alone operate in such cases."

Scotland has suffered the "egregious vanity of the beast" for nearly two centuries, and at last, finding him to be incapable of improvement, she has resolved, if possible, to cut herself loose from him, and to manage her internal affairs by herself.

The manifesto of the Scottish Home Rule Association states clearly and emphatically a few among the innumerable acts of supercilious tyranny which have made English rule no longer sufferable in Scotland. Scotland entered the Union without a single penny of debt, whereas England even then was burdened with national obligations which made her well-nigh insolvent. To-day she finds herself jointly responsible for a debt of nearly £8 per head, almost all of which was incurred in causeless wars against France, England's ancient enemy and Scotland's old and steadfast friend. As a result, taxation, which was almost unknown when Scotland was an independent kingdom, is heavy. In Ireland it amounted in 1871 to £1 6s. per head, in England to £2 3s., in Scotland to £2 12s. 6d. per head, the ratio in the northern kingdom being swelled by an elaborate system of valuation, property in Scotland being assessed at its annual rental, in England and Ireland at about half that standard. Expenditure, however, is on an inverse ratio. In 1885 £490,000 was spent out of the Imperial Treasury on public buildings in England, £280,000 in Ireland, and £10,000 in Scotland, half of which miserable dole had to be repaid out of local taxation, and grants for other purposes run in even smaller proportions. Scotland is taxed to support the London metropolitan police and to maintain the London parks, both of these items, and many more of a purely local character, being mainly evaded by the richest city on earth and charged to the general revenue; she is taxed to provide pensions for English and Irish police, while her own police are refused any such benefits; she is taxed to pay for Irish education, and has to defray her own educational expenses out of local rates; and at the same time Scotch business is utterly and systematically neglected in the British House of Commons and the northern kingdom gets practically nothing in return for her vast expenditure. It is a part of the general "blasted-ness" of the high-bred Englishman to jeer at everything Scotch. Scotch business is hooted out of the Commons, and Scotch bills are voted out "for a lark" by the swarm of English legislators who neither know nor care anything about their merits. It took 25 years to pass the present Scotch Education Act, and the Criminal Law Amendment Act was delayed 30 years, while many other reforms which the people of Scotland have demanded almost unanimously for a quarter of a century are still as far as ever from fulfilment. The Scottish law-courts are contemptuously overridden by English judges whose usurped authority is upheld by the English majority in the Imperial Parliament, and North Britain is treated with the same contempt which marks the lofty English snob in his conduct towards all foreigners. The average Englishman has a half-formed idea that Scotland is a small and barbarous district in the Far North where everybody wears a kilt and speaks Gaelic, and where the Crofters need to be kept down by English troops, and beyond this his information on the subject is *nil*.

Nearly every country which is governed by the Imperial Parliament at London now boasts a growing Home Rule movement of its own. The lofty, snorting derision with which the Englishman looks on everybody and everything which is not English, and his utter contempt for the rights of any land except England are the rocks on which the Empire will shortly split. The grand old mother country has conquered many lands, but she has conciliated not one, and nine-tenths of the population of Victoria's dominions are held down by the bayonets of the other tenth. When the bayonets break—they are rotten even now—then all will be ruin and utter destruction.—*Sydney Bulletin*.

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

On Account of the Concert to take place on THURSDAY NEXT at the "LUSITANO CLUB" for the Benefit of the Sufferers at the Burning of the Theatre in Oporto, this Company will only give Two Performances this week, the first to take place

THIS EVENING,
the 27th June, 1888.

WASH NORTON'S FAMOUS
WORLD OF WONDERS,
Acknowledged by the Press and Public to be the best Entertainment that ever visited the East.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!
MORE NOVELTIES.
ACHMED ALI BEY,
For the First Time in
MODERN MAGIC.
Assisted by his BROTHER ALFRED.

THE GREAT AND ONLY
HARVEY BROTHERS,
THE KING LAUGH-MAKERS,
IN NEW SPECIALITIES.

First Production in the East of
PROFESSOR ROBERT JENSEN'S
Latest and Greatest Parisian, London, and New York Sensation:
GALATEA,
A New and most Marvellous Illusion, illustrating the Wonderful Progress of Modern Times.

For the First Time
WASH NORTON'S LAUGHABLE FARCE,
THE COMING MAN.

THE BEST PROGRAMME OF THE SEASON!

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—
Dress Circle and Stalls$2.00
Pit 1.00

Seats can be reserved at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, LIMITED, under Hongkong Hotel.

Doors open at 8.30 P.M., Performance commences at 9 O'CLOCK.

CHAS. DERMER,
General Agent.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1888. [641

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship
"PEKING,"
Captain G. Heuermann, will be despatched for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1888. [647

STEAM TO BOMBAY, VIA STRAITS.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"KASHGAR"
will leave for the above places on TUESDAY, the 3rd July, at NOON.
E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1888. [648

Amusements.

LUSITANO CLUB.

CONCERT in aid of the Sufferers through the burning of the
THEATRE BAQUET AT OPORTO.

ASSISTED BY
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AMATEURS
directed by
MAESTRO CATTANEO.

TO-MORROW EVENING,
the 28th instant, at 9 P.M.

FIRST PART.

OVERTURE.
Band of the 58th Regiment.

1.—Trio and Chorus, "Preghiera de Moisé in Egitto" ROSSINI.
Mrs. FRASER-SMITH, Miss STOPANI, Mr. GRACE, and CHORUS.
2.—Solo (Basso), "I fear no foe"...PINSUTI.
Mr. W. E. CROW.
3.—Solo (Soprano), "Sognai".....SCHIRA.
Sra. IGNEZ D'ALMADA E CASTRO.
4.—Piano Solo, Op. 82 de Ascher.
Sra CAROLINA SOUZA.
5.—Solo (Soprano), "My little darling".....GOMES.
Miss WITHERS.
6.—Duet, (Tenor and Baritone), "Do you remember,".....CAMPANA.
Messrs. WITHERS and GRACE.
7.—Solo (Soprano), "Cavatina de Barbiere".....ROSSINI.
Sra. MARIA GUEDES.
8.—Solo (Baritone), "Golden land,"MATTEI.
Mr. GRACE.
9.—Violin Solo, "Cavatina".....VINCENT.
Mr. VON WILLE.
10.—Solo (Baritone), "Thou will return no more".....MATTEI.
Mr. W. SCOTT.
11.—Solo (Soprano) with Chorus, "Mandolinata".....PALADILHE.
Mrs. J. D. HUMPHREYS.

SECOND PART.

OVERTURE.
Band of the 58th Regiment.

1.—Solo (Soprano) with Chorus, "Lucrecia Borgia".....DONIZETTI.
Sra. MARIA GUEDES.
2.—Solo (Tenor), "La Serenata"..SCHUBERT.
Mr. N. J. ROBINSON.
3.—Solo (Soprano), "The Children's Home".....COWEN.
Mrs. FRASER-SMITH.
4.—Piano Solo, "La Pendule," (Carillon).....FUMAGALLI.
Sra. CAROLINA SOUZA.
5.—Solo (Contralto), "La Serenata".BRAGA.
(with Violin Accompaniment).
Miss STOPANI.
6.—Duet (Soprano and Baritone), "The Fisherman".....GABUSSI.
Sra. MARIA GUEDES, and Mr. SCOTT.
7.—Solo (Soprano), "Waiting"...MILLARD.
Mrs. HUMPHREYS.
8.—Solo (Tenor), "Because".....COWEN.
Mr. THOMSETT.
9.—Pianoforte Duet, "Guillaume Tell".....RUMMEL.
Sra. CAROLINA SOUZA and Sr. G. ROCHA.
10.—Trio, Soprano, Basso, Baritone, with Chorus, "Funiculi Funicula".....DENZA.
Miss WITHERS, Messrs. GRACE and N. N.

Tickets to be had only at the office of the LUSITANO CLUB, where a plan will be on view from 10 O'CLOCK on WEDNESDAY till the night of the Concert, in charge of MR. DOURO OSORIO.
Tickets, one dollar and upwards.
Hongkong, 25th June, 1888. [643

SPECIAL CIRCUS NOTICE.

IN consequence of the inclement weather and the CHARITABLE CONCERT taking place
TO-MORROW EVENING,
the 28th June,
THE OPENING NIGHT OF THE CIRCUS
has been
POSTPONED
till
FRIDAY,
the 29th June;
WHEN THE GRAND FASHIONABLE OPENING PERFORMANCE
WILL TAKE PLACE.

WOODYEAR'S ROYAL AUSTRALIAN CIRCUS,
ESTABLISHED IN AUSTRALIA IN 1859.

THE DARING AND FEARLESS SIX HORSE ACT,
(BAREBACKED).

MARVELLOUS MONKEY EQUESTRIAN
who performs with all the sagacity of a human being.

CLOWNS THAT ARE CLOWNS

THE BEAU IDEAL OF EQUESTRIANS
(MALE AND FEMALE).

THE GREATEST JUMPING PONY IN THE WORLD.

A COMPLETE TROUPE OF JAPANESE
(Seven in Number).

These Artistes are the Elite of their Profession.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Private Boxes containing Six Chairs	$12.00
Dress Circle Chairs	2.00
Stalls (Carpeted Seats)	1.00
Pit	50

Private Boxes and Single Seats may be Reserved at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S.
Children under 12 years of age Half-price to all parts of the Circus.
Naval and Military in uniform Half-price to all parts of the house, except to Private Boxes.

ROBT. LOVE,
General Agent.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1888. [635

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MY INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY in the Firm of HAHN, PIRON & Co. has ceased from this day.
E. PIRON.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1888.

I HAVE this day taken over the Business of HAHN, PIRON & Co., and will carry on the same in future under the Style of
A. HAHN,
Dealer in Pianos and Musical Instruments.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1888. [584

Auctions.

POSTPONEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received Instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY,
the 30th of June, 1888, at 2 P.M., at his Sale Rooms, Zetland Street,—
(FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN)
Ex Steamship *Breconshire*,
1,000 Pieces NEW AMERICAN REPEATING RIFLES, Cal. 44—17 Shots, WHITNEY KENNEDY'S Latest Pattern Packed in Cases of 20 Pieces each.
ALSO,
1,000,000 NEW AMERICAN WINCHESTER CARTRIDGES, Cal. 44 to fit above Rifles, Packed in Tin boxes of 50 and Cases of 2,000 Pieces each.
TERMS OF SALE.—The Lot or Lots with all errors of description at purchaser's risk after the fall of the hammer. Payment in Bank Notes at the fall of the hammer.
F. RAPP,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1888 [612

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION,
No. 286.

THE following Particulars of Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction, to be held on the spot, on
MONDAY,
the 2nd day of July, 1888, at 4 P.M., are published for general information.
By Command,
FREDERICK STEWART,
Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1888. [644

Particulars of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 2nd day of July, 1888, at 4 P.M., by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of Two Lots of CROWN LAND, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 Years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements. N.	S.	E.	W.	Contents in Square ft.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1	Rural Building Lots No. 58	East of Signal Station, The Peak	103ft.	100 feet.	147ft.	175 feet.	16,625	62	600
2	59	East of Signal Station, The Peak	120	120 feet.	175	175 feet.	21,000	78	700

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.
No. 287.

THE following Particulars of Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction, to be held on the spot, on
TUESDAY,
the 3rd day of July, 1888, at 4 P.M., are published for general information.
By Command,
FREDERICK STEWART,
Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1888. [645

Particulars of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of July, 1888, at 4 P.M., by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 999 Years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements. N.	S.	E.	W.	Contents in Square ft.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1	Inland Lot No. 1,148	Sokonp	20 feet.	20 feet.	45ft. 3in.	45ft. 3in.	905	16	460

Intimations.

PRAYA EXTENSION.

THE HOLDERS OF MARINE LOTS within the limits of the proposed PRAYA EXTENSION and the Attornies and Agents of absent owners are requested to meet Mr. C. P. CHATER at the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CITY HALL, at 3 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 3rd July proximo, to consider the Report, Plans and Estimates for the Work, prepared by the Government in accordance with the Resolution passed at the MEETING held on the 26th day of November last, and to determine on the action to be taken on the report and estimate.
Hongkong, 25th June, 1888. [642

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the CITY HALL, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of July, 1888, at 2.30 of the CLOCK in the Afternoon, when the subjoined resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary Meeting of the Company held on the 18th day of June, 1888, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.
"That the Company be wound up voluntarily in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association and under the provisions of the Companies Ordinances 1865 to 1886."
Should the Resolution be confirmed a further Resolution will be proposed at the same Meeting.
That the Board of Directors for the time being and the Secretary, in accordance with the provisions in the Articles of the said Company, be appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up.
Dated the 18th day of June, 1888.
By Order of the Board,
SAML. J. GOWER,
616] Secretary.

THE "FOUR CROWNS" RESTAURANT AND READING ROOM,
No. 14, COCHRANE STREET.

MEALS at all hours at moderate charges. Coffee, Tea, Cocoa, and Aerated Waters. Musical Entertainment.
ADOLF STERN,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1888. [619

IMPAIRED VISION.

MR. LAWRENCE, of the Firm of LAWRENCE and MAYO, OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS, of London, Calcutta, and Bombay, may be expected in Hongkong on or about the 1st July.
Due notice of Mr. LAWRENCE'S arrival will be given.
Singapore, 6th June, 1888. [600

THE HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the PEAK TRAMWAY was OPENED for Public Traffic on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May.
The CARS RUN as follows between S. JOHN'S PLACE and VICTORIA GAP:—
8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.
12 to 2 P.M. „ half hour.
4 to 8 „ „ quarter of an hour.
SUNDAYS,
½ past 12 to ½ past one every quarter of an hour, and from 4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
Single Tickets may be obtained in the Cars.
Gentlemen are requested NOT TO SMOKE in the First-class Compartment.
Tickets for 30 trips up and 30 trips down, First-class, at $12.00; and Tickets for six trips up and six trips down, at $2.50; Five-Cent Coupons and Reduced Tickets may be obtained at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGERS.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1888. [539

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Company is prepared to Tranship Cargo from its Godowns at Kowloon or West Point to any Steamer in the harbour, and to bring Cargo across from Kowloon to any place on the Praya at the usual rates.
By Order,
ISAAC HUGHES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 20th April, 1888. [428

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Vessels discharging Bombay Cotton and Cotton Yarn, at the Kowloon Wharves will have free storage for 14 days from arrival, after which a RENT of 3 Cents per Bale per Month will be charged.
ISAAC HUGHES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 7th November, 1887. [32

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

NEW AND ACCELERATED DIRECT SERVICE TO
LONDON VIA MARSEILLES
FROM
JAPAN AND CHINA.

ON the 19th May at NOON, and fortnightly thereafter, until further notice, the Company will maintain a DIRECT SERVICE between Hongkong and London *via* Marseilles.
This improved service will *abolish all Trans-shipments*, and it is intended that it shall maintain a high reputation for quick transit, careful delivery of Cargo, and for Passenger accommodation and cuisine.
The attention of Passengers is specially called to the greatly improved *second-saloon* accommodation and attendance.
E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 8th May, 1888. [488

Commercial.

TO-DAY.

THE SHARE MARKET.

1 o'clock.

China Sugars still pursue their upward career; business has been done since we last wrote up to 194, but there are now sellers at that rate. The "boom" in Steamboats has also been continued, considerable transactions having been arranged at 220 and 222 for cash, and likewise at 224 and 225 for the end of August. There are further cash buyers at 222, and shares are wanted for August at 226. After a long rest, Luzons have again been brought forward, and shares changed hands this forenoon at 49, the stock closing in good demand at that rate. A few small lots of the Wharf and Godown Co.'s scrip have been placed at 72 per cent. premium, and additional shares are offered at the same rate. Other quotations are unchanged.

5 o'clock.

Steamboats depreciated slightly during the afternoon and are now offered at 221. China Sugars have also dropped a couple of points and are now seemingly out of favor for the moment at 192. The Wharf and Godown Co.'s shares were on offer at 71 when our report left. Nothing else has been reported.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—162 per cent premium, sellers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—$873 per share, sellers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—$73 per share, sellers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 285 per share, buyers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—$74 per share, buyers.
Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 100 per share, sellers.
Chinese Insurance Company—$185 per share, buyers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—$340 per share, sellers.
China Fire Insurance Company—$76 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, 33 per cent. premium, sellers.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.—$221 per share, sellers.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—62½ per share, buyers.
Hongkong Gas Company—$135 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company,—$175 per share, sellers.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—12 per cent. dis., sellers.
Douglas Steamship Company—$54 per share, buyers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$192 per share, sellers.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$49 per share, sale and buyers.
Hongkong Ice Company—$75 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited, —$80 per share.
A. S. Watson & Co. Limited—90 per cent. premium, ex. div., buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 A—2 per cent. premium.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—8 per cent. premium.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—10 per cent. premium, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—12 per cent. premium.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—163 per share, sellers.
Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—$20 per share.
Punjom and Sungkie Dua Samantan Mining Co. —$10 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—71 per cent. premium, sellers.
Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—50 per cent. premium, sellers.
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co. Limited—210 per cent. premium, buyers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/0
Bank Bills, on demand 3/0
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/0
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/0
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' 3/0
ON PARIS.
Bank Bills, on demand 3.80
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3.88
ON INDIA, T. T. 225½
On Demand 226
ON SHANGHAI.
Bank, T. T. 72½
Private, 30 days' sight 73

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA per picul $520/70
(Allowance, Taels 64).
OLD MALWA per picul$580
(Allowance, Taels 64).
NEW PATNA, (without choice) per chest $465
NEW PATNA, (first choice) per chest $467½
NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest..... $476½
NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest... $462½
NEW BENARES, (without choice) per chest $458½
NEW BENARES, (bottom) per chest $467½
NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul $640
OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul $600
OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul. $555 to $570

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. FALCONER & Co.'s Register).

TO-DAY.

Barometer—9 A.M. 29.85
Barometer—3 P.M. 29.83
Barometer—9 P.M. 29.89
Thermometer—9 A.M. 80
Thermometer—3 P.M. 84
Thermometer—9 P.M. 82
Dew point—9 A.M. (Wet bulb) 80
Dew point—3 P.M. (Wet bulb) 81
Dew point—9 P.M. (Wet bulb) 81
Thermometer—Maximum 85
Thermometer—Minimum 79

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

26th June, 1888.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Barometer reduced to sea level and 32° Fahr.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Wladivostock	29.76	55	...	...	0	0	...
Tokio	29.65	...	...	NW	4	...	0.04
Nagasaki	29.74	...	...	N	4	...	...
Shanghai	29.79	78	72	NE	3	0	...
Amoy	29.74	83	83	SSE	3	0	...
Hongkong	29.72	82	93	...	0	0	...
Haiphong	29.69	88	75	SW	1	0	...
Pollnao	29.83	88	69	SW	1	0	...
Manila	29.84	86	70	SW	3	...	...

27th June, 1888.—At 10 a.m.

STATION.	Barometer reduced to sea level and 32° Fahr.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Whittendeck	29.81	83	97	...	0	0	0.13
Fokio	...	...	...	N	...	...	...
Nagasaki	29.67	...	...	NE	1	...	...
Shanghai	29.83	78	93	...	1	0	...
Amoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Formosa	29.82	80	91	ENE	1	0	1.50
Hongkong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haiphong	29.93	86	76	...	0	0	...
Manila	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The barometer has risen and gradients are slight. Cloudy damp and rather warm weather prevails.

1—Barometer reduced to level of the sea in inches, to the two hundredths. 2—Temperature in the shade in degrees, Fahrenheit. 3—Humidity in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100. 4—Direction of the wind to two points. 5—Force of the wind according to Beaufort scale. 6—State of the weather—Fine sky, Detached clouds, Overcast, Rain, Fog, Drizzle, Hail, Lightning, Snow, Passing showers, Squalls, Rain and Thunder, Visibility, Dew, Mist, Thunder in land regions and hurricanes. 7—Rain in inches.

Hongkong Observatory, 27th June, 1888.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Iraouaddy*, with the next French mail, left Singapore at 5 p.m. on the 27th instant, and is due here on or about the 4th proximo.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking* with the next American mail from San Francisco to the 23rd instant, left Yokohama at 6 p.m., on the 21st, and is due here on or about the 27th.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Abyssinia*, with the next Canadian mail, left Vancouver on the 29th ultimo, and is due here on or about the 28th instant.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The D. D. R. steamer *Daphne*, from Hamburg, left Singapore on the 23rd instant, and is expected here on the 29th.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Ajax*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 24th inst., and is due here on the 30th.

The 'Union' line steamer *Lord of the Isles*, from New York, left Singapore on the 26th inst., and is expected here on the 2nd proximo.

The steamer *Teviot*, from Liverpool, &c., left Singapore on the 24th instant, and is expected here on the 30th.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

HAITAN, British steamer, 1,182, S. Ashton, 26th June,—Foochow 22nd June, Amoy 24th, and Swatow 25th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

FUSHIKI MARU, Japanese steamer, 1,118, Franck, 26th June,—Kutchinotzu 21st June, Coals.—Mitsui Bussan Kaishia.

ANJER HEAD, British steamer, 1,300, Pinkham, 26th June,—Batoum 10th May, and Singapore 19th June, Kerosene Oil.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MENMUIR, British steamer, P. Helms, 27th June,—Sydney 27th May, Cooktown 2nd June, Thursday Island 6th, and Port Darwin 16th, General.—Russell & Co.

PEKING, German steamer, 954, Heuermann, 27th June,—Whampoa 27th June, General.—Siemssen & Co.

YIKSANG, British steamer, 896, Moncur, 27th June,—Whampoa 27th June, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

VISAYAS, Spanish steamer, 406, J. de Ajubita, 27th June,—Manila 24th June, General.—Ban Ho.

MORAY, British steamer, 1,411, W. S. Duncan, 27th June,—Saigon 23rd June, Rice.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

KASHGAR, British steamer, 1,515, C. Gadd, 27th June,—Yokohama 17th June, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

GLENORCHY, British steamer, 1,821, F. Gedye, 27th June,—Swatow 26th June, Tea.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

NAMKIANG, British steamer, 999, McKechhie, 27th June,—Saigon 23rd June, Rice.—Captain.

ACTIV, Danish steamer, 355, N. C. Revsbeck, 27th June,—Pakhoi 24th June, and Hoihow 26th, General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

CARISBROOKE, British steamer, 973, R. Cass, 27th June,—Saigon 23rd June, Rice and Paddy.—Morris & Ray.

DANUBE, British steamer, 562, F. W. Phillips, 27th June—Haiphong 25th June, General.—A. R. Marty.

THALES, British steamer, 820, Hunter, 27th June,—Taiwan, Amoy, and Swatow 26th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Niobe, German steamer, for Singapore.
Kwanglee, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.
Diamante, British steamer, for Amoy, &c.
Pakshan, British steamer, for Swatow.
Alwine, German steamer, for Hoihow.

DEPARTURES.

June 27, *Kwanglee*, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
June 27, *Diamante*, British str., for Amoy, &c.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Menmuir*, str., from Sydney, &c.—Governor and Lady da Costa, Mr. T. da Costa, Captain Esteves, Dr. Gomes da Silva, Lieut. Gosano, and Mr. J. Nunes (saloon), 7 Europeans (2nd-class), 10 Europeans and 49 Chinese (steerage).

Per *Glenorchy*, str., from Swatow.—Messrs. Newlings and Marper, and 280 Chinese.

Per *Kashgar*, str., from Yokohama.—7 Chinese.

Per *Moray*, str., from Saigon.—2 Chinese.

Per *Visayas*, str., from Manila.—37 Chinese.

Per *Namkiang*, str., from Saigon.—10 Chinese.

Per *Fushiki Maru*, str., from Kutchinotzu.—1 Cabin.

Per *Activ*, str., from Pakhoi, &c.—22 Chinese.

Per *Haitan*, str., from Foochow, Amoy, &c.—56 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Aberdeen*, str., for Foochow.—Messrs. W. Nelson Lovatt and E. D'Almeida. For Kobe.—Mrs. Fisher and Miss Ayres. For Yokohama.—Lieut. J. H. Webber, R.N., and Mr. A. J. Andrade. For Pacific Coast Ports.—9 second-class, and 535 Chinese (steerage).

Per *Diamante*, str., for Amoy, &c.—4 Europeans and 90 Chinese.

Per *Kwanglee*, str., for Shanghai.—56 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Niobe*, str., for Singapore.—3 Europeans.
Per *Pakshan*, str., for Swatow.—130 Chinese.
Per *Alwine*, str., for Hoihow.—100 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Namkiang* reports that she left Saigon on the 23rd instant. Had fine weather with light southerly winds.

The British steamship *Anjer Head* reports that she left Batoum on the 10th ultimo, and Singapore on the 19th instant. Had fine weather.

The British steamship *Glenorchy* reports that she left Swatow on the 26th instant. Had moderate to light winds and heavy rain with thunder and lightning.

The British steamship *Moray* reports that she left Saigon on the 23rd instant. Had fine weather and light south-west winds up to lat. 9 deg. north and long. 112 deg. east; thence fresh winds to Ladrones; from there to port heavy rain and dull weather.

The British steamship *Haitan* reports that she left the Anchorage on the 22nd instant, Amoy on the 24th, and Swatow on the 25th. Had light south-west winds and fine weather with a smooth sea to Amoy. From Amoy to Swatow had strong south-west winds and heavy showers with confused sea. From Swatow to port had strong south-west winds with violent squalls and torrents of rain, accompanied with vivid lightning and heavy claps of thunder with moderately smooth sea. In Foochow, the steamships *Pembrokeshire* and *Tai-yuan*. In Amoy, the steamships *Bantam* and *Activa*. In Swatow, the steamships *Chefoo*, *Newchwang*, *Toonan*, and *Glenorchy*, anchored outside.

The British steamship *Menmuir* reports that she left Sydney on the 2 th instant at noon, experienced heavy weather for the first 24 hours, with fine weather and smooth sea, prevailing to Cooktown; arrived at Cooktown on the 2nd instant at 2 a.m., and sailed for Thursday Island at 9 a.m. the same date; arrived at Thursday Island at noon on the 4th. Left Thursday Island at noon on the 6th for Port Darwin; arrived at Port Darwin on the 9th. Left Port Darwin at 1 p.m. for Timor; arrived at Dilli (Timor), took a number of passengers on board, and sailed at 5 p.m. for Hongkong; arrived here on the 27th. Had moderate winds and smooth sea prevailing up to Mindoro Straits, when occasional squalls with rain and hazy weather was experienced up to arrival at Hongkong.

The British steamship *Kashgar* reports that she left Yokohama on the 17th instant. From Yokohama to Kobe had moderate to fresh following wind and rain down to Oosima; from there to Kobe had light variable winds with rain at times. Left Kobe on the 19th at noon. From Kobe to Nagasaki had light airs and fine weather. Left Nagasaki on the 21st at 9.55 p.m. From Nagasaki to Hongkong had light winds from north-west to south-east with drizzling rain for the first 24 hours; thence increased to fresh following winds with heavy rain. After 24 hours the wind hauled round to the southward and south-westward, with hard squalls of rain. Strong monsoon through Formosa Channel, with dirty weather. From Breaker Point moderate to light winds with thick rainy weather.

Post Office.

For Swatow, Amoy, & Foochow.—Per *Haiphong*, to-morrow, the 28th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Bangkok.—Per *Rhra Chula Chom Klao*, to-morrow, the 28th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Amoy.—Per *Amigo*, to-morrow, the 28th instant, at 0.30 P.M.

For Straits and London.—Per *Glenorchy*, to-morrow, the 28th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

For Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya.—Per *Bantam*, on Friday, the 29th instant, at 1.30 P.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Peking*, on Friday, the 29th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Saigon.—Per *Tritos*, on Friday, the 29th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Bormida*, on Saturday, the 30th instant, at 9.30 A.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

ALWINE, German steamer, 400, Samuelsen, 24th June,—Pakhoi 21st June, and Hoihow 23rd, General.—Wieler & Co.

AMIGO, German steamer, 779, T. A. Bruhn, 26th June,—Singapore, and Hoihow 26th June, General.—Wieler & Co.

ANGERS, British steamer, 2,077, J. Pinkham, 20th June.—Saigon 15th June, Rice and Paddy.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

ASHINGTON, British steamer, 809, Reynell, 24th June,—from Saigon, Sugar.—Siemssen & Co.

BENARTY, British steamer, 1,119, Le Boutillier, 24th June,—Saigon 21st June, Rice.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

BENLARIG, British steamer, 1,487, Freeman, 26th June,—Saigon 22nd June, Rice.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

BORMIDA, Italian steamer, 1,499, E. de Negri, 21st June,—Singapore 15th June, General.—Carlowitz & Co.

ELSE, German steamer, 747, Yebsen, 22nd June,—Hamburg 30th May, and Singapore 15th June, General.—Siemssen & Co.

FAME, British steamer, 117, A. Stopani.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

GLENFRUIN, British steamer, 1,936, Norman, 25th June,—London 16th May, and Singapore 20th June, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HAIPHONG, British steamer, 1,122, Harris, 19th June,—Foochow 15th June, Amoy 17th, and Swatow 18th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

HENLEY, British steamer, 1,446, Valder, 22nd June,—Saigon 18th June, Rice and Paddy.—Siemssen & Co.

JAPAN, British steamer, 1,865, T. S. Gardner, 25th June,—Calcutta 8th June, Sand Heads 10th, Penang 16th, and Singapore 19th, 1,129 chests Opium, 1,175 bales Cotton, 1,872 bales Gunnies, 1,015 bags Saltpetre, and 6,000 packages Sundries.—D. Sassoon & Co.

KUTSANG, British steamer, 1,495, Slessar, 26th June,—Shanghai 22nd June, and Swatow 25th, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MARCIA, British steamer, 1,060, Geo. Pennick, 18th June,—Koh-si-chang 11th June, Rice.—Yuen Fat Hong.

PAKSHAN, British steamer, 835, J. Young, 18th June,—Bangkok 11th June, General.—Hop Hing.

PHRA CHULA CHOM KLAO, British steamer, 1,011, A. Benson, 21st June,—Bangkok 15th June, Rice and General.—Yuen Fat Hong.

PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopani.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

TAICHIOW, British steamer, 862, J. Newton, 26th June,—Bangkok 20th June, Rice and General.—Yuen Fat Hong.

TRITOS, German steamer, 1,142, A. Bleicken, 22nd June,—Saigon 18th June, Rice.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.

VORWAERTS, German steamer, 612, Bruhn, 25th June,—Quinhon 22nd June, General.—Wieler & Co.

WEARDALE, British steamer, 1,158, R. Brecknell, 5th June,—Hamburg 29th March, General.—Russell & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

ANNA, German schooner, 347, H. Meinsdrico, 14th June,—Menada 10th May, Wood.—Siemssen & Co.

CHITTOOR, British bark, 217, S. Gotley, 20th June,—Freemantle 18th May, Sandalwood.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CUTHONA, British 3-m. schooner, 301, James Giffer, 19th June,—Sharks Bay 12th May, Sandalwood.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

ELECTRA, American bark, 989, F. L. Jones, 20th June,—Manila 8th June, General.—Russell & Co.

HONGKONG—SAILING VESSELS.

Continued.

ELLA NICOLAS, German bark, 574, J. W. Meisterfeld, 11th June,—Pescadores 7th June, Ballast.—Chinese.

ERLKOENIG, Chinese bark, 457, Opium Examination hulk, Stonecutters' Island.—Chinese Customs.

HEINRICH, German ship, 923, F. H. Bannau, 20th May,—Middlesborough 17th Dec., Iron and Cokes.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

KAISOW, British barque, 795, William Davies, 7th June,—Middlesborough 30th January, General.—Order.

NICOYA, British bark, 591, James Foster, 21st June,—Whampoa 20th June, General.—Wieler & Co.

OMEGA, British bark, 480, Brown, 11th June, Newchwang 25th May, Beans.—Chinese.

SANTA FILOMENA, Spanish schooner, 449, J. de Mendiguren, 24th Jan.,—Hollo 31st Dec., General.—Kwong Cheong Tai.

SPINAWAY, British sch., 325, J. Garrich, 23rd June,—Sharks Bay 26th May, Sandalwood.—Siemssen & Co.

TARAPACA, British bark, 494, H. Kennett, 11th June,—Sandakan 15th May, Timber.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

TETUAN, German bark, 138, Röper, 1st April,—Singapore 29th January, Hardwood and Timber.—Chinese.

VELOCITY, British bark, 491, R. Martin, 3rd May,—Honolulu 21st March, General.—Pustau & Co.

YOUNG SIAM, Siamese bark, 789, G. Kock, 16th June,—Put back, General.—Chinese.

To be Let.

TO LET.

ROOMS in "COLLEGE CHAMBERS."

GODOWN in ICE HOUSE LANE, lately occupied by Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, from the 1st August.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1888. [12

MACAO.

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED OR PARTLY FURNISHED.

A BUNGALOW, opposite the Public Gardens, at the western end of the Praya Grande. Excellent water supply, and Servants quarters attached. Rent very moderate.

Apply to
A. A. DE MELLO & Co.,
Macao.
Macao, 3rd April, 1888. [368

TO BE LET.

A SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE in Richmond Terrace,—containing 16 Comfortable Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms and convenient Out Offices.

A New Story has just been added to the Servants' Quarters.

Apply to
MR. JOHN WILLMOTT,
Hongkong Dispensary.
Hongkong, 24th April, 1888. [131

TO LET.

SECOND and THIRD FLOORS of HOUSE No. 8, Stanley Street.

For particulars apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
Hongkong, 11th June, 1888. [586

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE "PEIHO TUG AND LIGHTER COMPANY" are now prepared to Lighten Ships and Steamers at the "TAKU BAR." Five Mex. Cents per picul will be charged for dead weight, measurement Cargo in proportion.

The Undersigned will also contract for the towage of sailing vessels, from Sea to Tientsin, thence to Sea, and all work will be done under his personal supervision.

JAMES WATTS,
Manager,
"P. T. & L. Co."
Taku, May 28th, 1888. [583

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHIA.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE MIIKE COAL MINE.

BUNKER COALS can be supplied to any Steamer lying in the harbour or coming alongside the KOWLOON WHARF on application to the Undersigned.

Y. FUKUHARA,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1889. [105

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.
CHARTS AND BOOKS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
SOLE AGENTS
for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtländer and Sohn's
CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, AND SPYGLASSES.
No. 8, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [607

BOWRINGTON FOUNDRY, EAST POINT, HONGKONG.

A. G. GORDON & Co.

A. G. GORDON & Co. are prepared to undertake every description of ENGINEERING and SHIP-BUILDING WORK, both afloat and ashore, on most reasonable terms.

PUNCTUALITY AND FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF STEAM LAUNCHES, REPAIRS TO THE ENGINES AND BOILERS OF STEAMERS, CASTINGS, &c., &c., &c.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1888. [41

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
CROWN
CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1888. [603

FOR SALE.

GERMAN BEER.

BRAUEREI "ZUR EICHE," KIEL
$7.25 per Case of 4 Dozen Quarts.
9.00 " " 8 " Pints.
EDUARD SCHELLHASS & CO.,
Sole Agents,
Hongkong and China.
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1887. [463

STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	FROM.	DATE DUE.	AGENTS.
City of Peking	San Francisco	June 27th	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.
Abyssinia	Vancouver	June 28th	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Daphne	Hamburg	June 29th	Siemssen & Co.
Ajax	Liverpool	June 30th	Butterfield & Swire.
Teviot	Liverpool	June 30th	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Lord of the Isles	New York	July 2nd	Russell & Co.
Iraouaddy	Marseilles	July 4th	Messageries Maritimes.

STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING.
London, &c., via Suez Canal	Nepaul	P. & O. S. N. Co.	June 30th, at noon.
London, via Suez Canal	Glenorchy	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	To-morrow, at 3 p.m.
London, via Suez Canal	Titan	Butterfield & Swire	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
Marseilles, via Saigon, &c.	Yangtsze	Messageries Maritimes.	July 5th, at noon.
Bremen, & Ports of Call	Sachsen	Melchers & Co.	July 5th, at 9 a.m.
Genoa, & Ports of Call	Bormida	Carlowitz & Co.	June 30th, at 10 a.m.
Vancouver, B.C., via P., &c.	Abyssinia	Adamson, Bell & Co.	July 10th, at 3 p.m.
San Francisco, via Yhama	Arabic	O. & O. S. S. Co.	July 10th, at 3 p.m.
San Francisco, via Yhama	City of Peking	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	June 30th, at 3 p.m.
Sydney and Melbourne	Afghan	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	About July 7th.
Sydney, Melbourne, &c.	Menmuir	Russell & Co.	July 1st, daylight.
Samarang and Sourabaya	Bantam	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	June 29th, at 2 p.m.
Bombay, via Straits	Kashgar	P. & O. S. N. Co.	July 3rd, at noon.
Calcutta, via Straits	Japan	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.	June 30th, at noon.
Yokohama, via N'saki, &c.	Bokhara	P. & O. S. N. Co.	July 3rd, daylight.
Chefoo and Tientsin	Yiksang	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	About June 27th.
Shanghai	Peking	Siemssen & Co.	June 29th, at 4 p.m.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Ajax	Butterfield & Swire.	July 2nd.
Coast Ports	Haiphong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at noon.

Intimations.

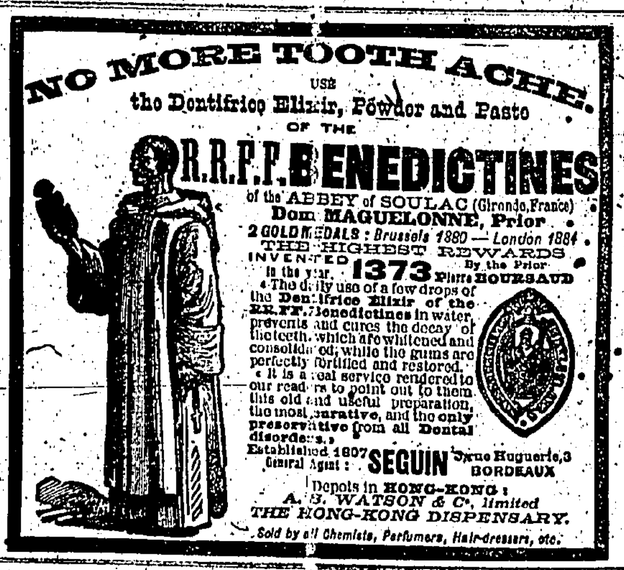
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